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It will be in order now for anti-expansionists to claim that Admiral Kautz had no right to fire on the rebels in Samoa without "the consent of the governed."

Most of the papers in New York city cry out in alarm because Boss Croker proposes municipal ownership and control of the gas

remarks the Nashville American when it suggests Mayor Harrison as a 1900 possibility-all of which is the rankest

The New York Sun, commenting on ex-President Harrison's recent letter regarding the impracticability of universal disarmament, concludes that "the millennium of plowshares and pruning hooks may be coming, but with the devil still unchained we must keep a supply of modern guns."

Admiral Dewey said in a recent letter the secretary of the navy: "It is well known that the Aguinaldo government is a severe military despotism." Confirmation of this is found in his ordering beheaded six officers who favored a cessation of hostilities. Yet there are Americans who compare Aguinaldo to George Washington.

Every Democrat who did not vote for in 1896 now knows from can return to the Bryan party. If he will he will be received, but if I the platform he will find the company "un-

If the able German editors who are mistake the trouble to read the Berlin treaty of 1889 they will find that it gives two out of the three consuls controlling power, and of disagreement makes the chief justice umpire. Thus far the comments of the German press show entire gnorance of the treaty.

The friends of ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, are talking of him as the man who can get the Ohio delegation to the next Democratic national convention against Col. Bryan. The ex-Governor, whom President McKinley defeated in 1893, is a very taking man, but just now the eyes of the rank and file of the Democracy west of the Alleghenies seem to be set upon Bryan.

During the month of March there were only three yellow fever cases in Havana and only one death. There were only four cases of smallpox, seven of typhold fever and fifteen of diphtheria. This record will compare favorably with that of any American city of like population. When the rainy season sets in there will, of course, be more sickness in Havana, but the new American regime has already worked wonders.

It is explained that the reason the executive committee of the council of admin istration of the G. A. R. resorted to the mysterious action which has been reported is that the committee was equally divided between General John C. Black and Captain Johnson, senior vice commander, standing 5 to 5. Unable to elect, a resolution was adopted authorizing Senior Vice Commander Johnson to act as national commander without an election. The vice commander should have succeeded to the full honors and authority without any action.

A number of excellent papers are telling President McKinley that he cannot make Secretary Alger ambassador to France in the event of his resignation without indorsing him by the act. When Simon Cameron became unpopular as secretary of war, Abraham Lincoln appointed him minister to Russia. There is no evidence that Mr. Lincoln made himself unpopular or sacrificed the confidence of the people by his act. It may be added that the change did not seem to reduce the number or mollify the opponents of Mr. Lincoln.

The Legislature of Michigan has put that State behind the beet sugar industry by appropriating \$200,000, to be paid as bountles It seems probable that the Legislature of Illinois will do the same thing. It is an experiment which has less to commend it than it had two years ago. This change is du in part to the changed relations in regard to Cuba and to new facts regarding the cost of the production of sugar. The duty on raw sugars is now as high as Congress can make it. If it is not sufficient to protect the home sugar industry it cannot compete Cuba and other cane sugar countries can pay the present duties and yet sell their product at a lower price than can the home beet sugar producers the outlook for the

taken place the past eight years in our favor. During the fiscal year 1890 we bought | Bryan is not yet disposed of and has got worth of merchandise of Gerended June 30, 1898, we purchased only \$77,- he is entirely willing that Mr. Bryan should 679,016. Here is a falling off of about \$25,200,- | receive another knocking out in 1900. Ac-Germany \$77,999,246 worth of merchandise, rison people in Chicago to shout for him "He dassent." said the lady who was beat-

industry is not flattering.

Washington Office-1503 Pennsylvania Avenue of \$86,097,607, or a total gain to our com- the defeat of Altgeld did not imply the de-Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ..... 20 cts corn, \$1,724,404 worth of bicycles and \$1,232,-242 worth of agricultural implements.

### AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

tinue to furnish ammunition and arguments | kind out of power. for American anti-expansionists of the Hoar-Boutwell school. In their last proclamation, after accusing the United States of all pinos continue to resist a violent and aggresthe United States, the huckstering in indeproclamations, but there is nothing in it. No principle is better established in interone nation to transfer to another its sovereignty over certain territory, including the inhabitants of such territory. If the inhabitants choose to rebel against the new sovereign that is another question. They then invite war and take its chances. But as to the other question there can be no doubt supply. They believe it a fresh scheme of Such transfers of sovereignty over territory and the inhabitants thereof have happened repeatedly in our own history and in the quest, by purchase or by exchange; in either case there must be a final transfer of sovereignty, either by treaty or cession, and eignty they would have been whipped into in Europe often. The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, originally German, passed under French sovereignty for more than a century, and at the close of the Franco-German war, in 1870, were ceded back to Germany. territory, as fixtures and growing crops with real estate that changes hands. The Island of Heligoland, lying in the North sea off the coast of Germany, has changed ownership three times within the present century. Originally it belonged to Denmark In 1814 Denmark ceded it to Great Britain, and in 1890 Great Britain traded it to Ger-Africa. In no instance did the sovereign powers consult the inhabitants of the island pean history is full of such cases, and the practice of nations is conclusive that when a choose to rebel they can do so. The right to rebel is an inalienable one, but so is the right to assert sovereignty by suppressing

> The Filipinos have never had any government or nationality. During our war with Spain they were fighting for independence in a sort of guerrilla fashion without any prospect of gaining it. In a legal point of view they were Spanish subjects, and when they passed under the control of this gov ernment, whether they wanted to or not Neither Spain nor the United States was under any obligation to consult them in having appealed to force they should be put down by force. If they had accepted the situation and recognized the sovereignty of the United States they would now be enjoygovernment in a far greater degree than they could ever acquire them for themselves. The Filipino junto at Hong-Kong does not repre-Filipinos nor a majority of the people, and its protests against "the sale of sovereignty over the Philippines by Spain" are not entitld to any more consideration than are similar protests by anti-expansionists at home. The American right of sovereignty in the Philippines to-day is as clear as its right in Indiana or California.

PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS. One of the first inferences from the re election of Mayor Harrison in Chicago was that it disposed of two Democratic demagogues-killed two bad birds with one stone as it were-Altgeld and Bryan. It was in deed a knock-out blow for both, and would be well for the country if they would remain knocked out. As Altgeld has not national following and possesses less recuperative power than Bryan, his defeat in Chicago, by eliminating him from Illinois politics, will probably eliminate him also from national politics. But Bryan is different. He is a broader man and a more resourceful demagogue than Altgeld, and with the prestige of his aggressive camdown and keep down. Little as he de serves it, he may be said to have a national following, and few American politicians have shown more skill in keeping themselves in evidence and in line with wha they conceive to be the sentiment of their party. Mr. Bryan was knocked out in 1896 and he was knocked out again in Chicago, but he still comes up smiling and persists in being in the ring. He sees, or thinks he sees, that Bryanism is scotched but not killed, and that the same old powder can be fired again in 1900. "In my travels over the country," he said in Chicago, "I have not been able to discover any inclination on the part of Democrats to abandon th money question or change the issue." And he issues a pronunciamento notifying soundmoney Democrats and anti-Populist and The statistics of our trade with Germany | anti-Anarchist Democrats that the doors of remarkable change which has "the old party" are open for their return.

Mayor Harrison evidently sees that Mr.

to be knocked out again. He regards him-

during the fiscal year which | self as a presidential quantity for 1904, and | a girl who is able to get married?" 000. During the fiscal year 1890 we sold cordingly, word has been passed to the Har- the lady with the mouthful of clothespins.

or nearly \$23,000,000 less than we purchased. as the Democratic nominee in 1900. At the During the last fiscal year we sold Ger- | same time they are declaring that Altgeld's many \$163,776,623 worth of merchandise, fight against Mayor Harrison was part of which made a balance of trade in our favor | a conspiracy to sidetrack Bryan and that merce of \$97,663,008 in eight years. In that feat of Bryan. "In smashing Altgeld," period we more than doubled our sales to says Mayor Harrison's campaign organ, Germany, while Germany's sales to us fell "the friends of Mr. Bryan realize that one off one-fourth. Our purchases of Germany of his most dangerous enemies has had the fell off because we were able to make at stiletto knocked out of his hands. In his home the goods that we formerly purchased | candidacy for mayor there lurked a conspirof that country, while Germany's increas- | acy to prevent Bryan's renomination." The ing production and commerce with the rest | Altgeld men, on the other hand, declare of the world compels her to purchase our | that Harrison and his friends want Bryan cotton, corn, lard, mineral oils, etc. Last | renominated next year because they believe year we sold Germany \$14,171,961 worth of | that McKinley would defeat him worse than he did in 1896, which would leave the way open for Harrison and make him "the logical cardidate" in 1904. But all this plotting and counterplotting of demagogues will avail nothing against the firm determina-The Filipino Junto at Hong-Kong con- tion of the people to keep them and their

JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES. These are the days when, after the bansorts of evil motives, they say: "The Fill- | quet is over, men will undertake to tell their associates and the world at large about sive usurpation, not because they expect a "Jeffersonian principles." Whether the feast complete victory, but to emphasize their is one dollar, five dollars or ten dollars a rights and to protest against a ruthless in- plate, many speakers will be moved by an vasion." They also say, "We deny the exhilaration which will lead them to anlegality of the sale of sovereignty over the nounce a set of Jeffersonian principles which Philippines by Spain." The anti-expansion- will conflict with those of some other orator ists also have had a good deal to say about | engaged in the same effort. If one should the pretended purchase of sovereignty by compare the different sets of principles attributed to Jefferson as they will be pubpendence, etc. This sort of talk does well lished in the papers the morning after the enough for anti-expansion orators and junto | banquets he might be pardoned the suspicion that there was a many-sided Thomas Jefferson and that every side had been exnational law and history than the right of hibited at the present series of banquets. Thomas Jefferson was a versatile man, but he was not versatile to the extent that he ever believed any part of the incongruities and inconsistencies attributed to him in Jefferson day speeches. As a matter of fact, the orator of to-day has a way of making

a Thomas Jefferson to suit his own purpose. This is very unfair toward one of the fathers of the Republic, and that there may be a truthful expression of the principles of Jefferson, the Journal takes the following passage from his first inaugural, delivered

About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its dministration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its

Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state competent administrations for our domestic concerns, the surest bulwarks against antie general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the peoplea mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where eaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best relance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military auhority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith: the encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason: freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trials by

juries impartially selected. The Jefferson who declared for "the honest payment of our debts and sacred presgood deal misrepresented during the past his mantle has fallen upon them. It is well, those who talk most confidently of being vocates of a theory of independent coinage views. Several years after Jefferson retired from the presidency, Sept. 11, 1813, he wrote a letter to John W. Eppes, which contained

To trade on equal terms the common measure of values should be as nearly as possible on a par with that of its corresound state; that is to say, not in an accione of the great advantages of specie as a medium is that, being of universal value, it will keep itself at a general level, flowing cut from where it is too high into parts

Those who favor the Bryan scheme of coinage will not quote the foregoing declaing peace and order and the benefits of free ration, because it is against independent sent any government nor the better class of that of its corresponding nations whose mestandard and nowhere else. Consequently, those who appeal to Thomas Jefferson as the author of the financial creed upon which the Chicago platform is constructed slander

> Among the witnesses who have been before the industrial commission at Washington during the last few days was Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. He discussed at some length the use of the injunction in labor troubles, and said it was the most effective weapon ever used to intimidate workingmen. "Nothing has done more," said Mr. Mitchell, "to destroy the confidence of the workingmen in the judiciary of the country than the injunction. Miners are lawabiding and patriotic and respect the courts, but since this practice of issuing injunctions against them has been inaugurated they have felt that the courts were against them. It is common to hear men say now, "The courts are against us and the troops will be against us." It seems incredible that any considerable number of intelligent workingmen can feel this way. If they will stop to reflect they will find that no injunction has ever been issued against workingmen as a class or against peaceable worka strike and trying to make it effective by violence. Injunctions are only issued to restrain persons from doing what they have no right to do-that is, from interfering with the rights or property of others. No person has ever been restricted in his legal actions or deprived of any right by an inclass of citizens, but it is their duty to stand for the enforcement of law and the prevention of violence.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR, Those Girls.

She-What do you think he gave me for a birthday present? A portrait of myself. Her-What an insult!

The Cheerful Idiot. "By the way," asked the Cheerful Idiot "does the phrase 'a marriageable girl' mean

Wanted His Rights. "Does yo' old man ever lick you?" asked

ing carpet in the next yard. "He knows I'd have the law on him. But he is tryin' mighty hard to get a job in St. Louis."

Bound to Kick. "There," said the landlady as she handed the kicking boarder a rather slender piece

of real porterhouse, "I guess you can't say anything about that steak being fit to sole

"No," said the boarder, wrapping the meat around his fork, "I should guess it were more fit for shoestrings."

The Bryan committee in New York has been literally overwhelmed with poems written by his admirers which they have begged the privilege of reading. A New York paper has given samples of a few,

Young Bryan the bold has come out of the frame. Often he is seen on the street with With a jaw of wrought iron and a very big

The poet was cast out by the exasperated chairman, and one more genius is the victim | by two children, twins, who have inherited of neglect and curses.

## NATURAL GAS DANGERS

Suggestions from a Committee of the

Underwriters' Association.

The Indiana Association of Underwriters and the Indiana State League of Underwriters appointed a committee to investigate dangers attendant upon natural gas consumption. This committee, consisting of W. H. Fulton, August Doeppers and J. W. Williams, has prepared and presented the following report: "We take the liberty first to present some

of the difficulties which have attended the

use of this subtle fluid, and which have

made losses more frequent where it has been used. When natural gas first was discovered there was a great rush to bring it into dwellings and business houses in order that the privilege attendant upon a cheap fuel might be enjoyed quickly. The people of the gas field were impatient to get the gas pipes installed, and that led to the employment of plumbers and gas fitters who were not competent for the task imposed. It is quite true that a fitter or plumber, cr, indeed, any machinist with a moderate knowledge of his trade, is able to fit up pipes which will hold steam and water at it no sooner commences to flow through the pipes than it commences to decompose the iron itself and the materials used to make the joints complete, and it is within the knowledge of your committee where this fluid has completely rusted off couplings that had only been in use five or six years, leaving the gas to escape with perfect free-The decomposition goes on as long as there is water, iron and gas to combine It is a pity that the odor which accompanies natural gas in Indiana made our people more careless about the installment of pipes than they should have been. It was generally thought that it would be easy to detect a leak and repair the same before an explosion would occur, but it has been found in practice that leaks have been sought for diligently with lanterns, candles and matches, with the usual result of a terrific explosion and loss of life, or, what is nearly as bad, the maining and crippling for life of many persons, not to speak of the de-

struction of property. "In Pittsburg, where natural gas is nonodorous, municipal authorities require all connections from street mains to be made with an outer sleeve or covering, which is intended to collect the gas that may escape from loose joints, an opening being made at the highest point, which allows the accumulations to escape into the air without

doing further damage

"It has been found in practice that natural gas will follow the street mains for great distances, seeking the first outlet which is usually along side of and around its way into the cellar, where it becomes dangerous when mixed with sufficient air to make it explosive. Most of the explosions, so far as we have read, seem to have been caused by such conditions. Having briefly called attention to some of the dangers incident to, or arising from, an imperfect installment, we desire to call your attention to a fact which we presume is well known to you, but which it will not be out of line to repeat. We allude to the unequal pressures which have prevailed everywhere where natural gas has been tions during the last winter. It will doubtprove that as natural gas loses inpressure at the wells by the giving out of the supply, or by overtaxing the capacity of the wells, that the trouble from unequal pressure will become more and more

"Your committee places such small reliance upon house regulators that we have given no advice regarding their use. does not matter much, so far as safety is concerned, whether natural gas is used at sometimes much higher, there is always danger, and overheated and melted stoves, ruined mantles and lambrequins, to say nothing of heavier losses, have testified to this over and over. "There is another element of danger

speak of, not because it has brought about many fires up to the present time, but simply to put you on your guard as to the future. We refer to the rotting and crumbling of chimneys caused by the action of natural gas. It has come under our observation that mortar has become disintegrated through the use of natural gas and has dropped into the bottom of chimneys until the flues are no longer lined with mortar. and the joints of even the brick themselves have been attacked, and we have no doubt used in the construction of same to have been dropped into the bottom of the flue or taken out through the stove pipe. While natural gas continues to be used this condition will not be likely to assume its worst phase, but when gas is discarded, as it will soon be on account of its unreliability in cold weather, and people return to the use of coal and wood, we predict that fires from defective flues will force action which if recommended at this time would be considered harsh and radical in the extreme. "We suggest that it will be wise to give this subject some thought before the next

"Having as briefly as possible enumerated some of the chief dangers and difficulties. we beg to suggest the following precautions as being necessary to our interests in an insurance sense, and not of less interest to us from a purely humanitarian standpoint. "We would first recommend there should have been laid over five years. Also that all such pipes should be relaid new, with sleeves as spoken of in the first part of this report, and further, that all pipes, no matter how long or how short a time laid shall have the sleeve placed around them. unless the connection rises above the ground before it enters the house. In such case the sleeve will not be necessary and need not be

"It is possible in large cities like Indianapolis that natural gas may force its way along water pipes and artificial gas sometimes cross in close proximity to the natural gas main. Your committee does not deem this fact of large enough importance to weigh against results from precautions such as we can put in force to make life and property safe "We would also recommend that all rub

ber stamps used in granting permission for the use of natural gas should be abolished and that full printed permits granting the companies indemnity from loss by explosion from natural gas unless fire ensues, and then from damage by fire only, shall be attached in each and every case, and we further recommend that inspectors everywhere he instructed to enforce this rule, and we deem it of the utmost importance that all companies unite cheerfully in obtaining a reformation of the permission which was granted free, and which has been so sadly Your committee has not taken the time to incorporate into this report clippings from papers containing the report of explosions, conditions of gas pipes, and of chimneys, as we suppose each of you have read the same in the daily papers and are fully posted upon the subect. We will say, however, that during the last six months the loss of life and property has been quite appalling, and your committee can but feel that the time is ripe for the consideration of the subjects treated of and we believe that laws, both state and municipal, should be evoked to protect people from the result of their own ignorance and carelessness. The success had in dealing with our city authorities leads us to believe that much can be accomplished by presenting this subject properly to them, and would recommend that a committee be appointed to call upon the mayor of this city and members of the Council to see what "We also feel that this same system might be extended beyond Indianapolis into other

The physicians attending Mr. Charles budley Warner, at New Orleans, announce

# GREAT PERALTA FRAUD

ATTEMPT TO STEAL FROM THE GOV-ERNMENT 12,500,000 ACRES.

Gigantic and Romantic Scheme of James Addison Reavis Which Deceived Lawyers and Millionaires.

Boston Globe

There is a gaunt, white-haired, whitebearded man living in Denver to-day. His among which was one which began as fol- | shoulders stoop, his clothes are worn and threadbare, hanging loosely from a bony a dark-eyed woman of swarthy complexion who still retains traces of fierce Andalusian beauty. The pair are always accompanied the features and eyes of their mother. The four live in a lodging house and at times they are hard pressed for the necessities of

The man is James Addison (Peralta) Reavis and the woman is his wife. He planned and barely failed of executing the most gigantic fraud that was ever conceived against this government. At one time he had a fortune of millions within his grasp. Such famous men as Robert G. Ingersoll, Roscoe Conkling, Collis P. Huntington, John W. Mackay, Ed S. Stokes, Bourke Cockran, Charles Crocker, J. M. C. Curry and many others espoused his cause

and helped fight his case in the courts. In the end, when his scheme was on the verge of success, when he was about to receive title from the government to 12,500,000 acres of land valued at \$100,000,000, the government succeeded in convicting him of conspiracy to defraud the government. His scheme was exploded and he was sentenced to two years in a New Mexican prison. He partner took the child to a ranch in Sher-

served his sentence. According to his statements, the government, although it spent \$100,000 in defending the case, never hit upon the real facts. His high pressures and a job originally 'nstalled conviction, he says, was secured upon a Madrid, April 10, 1865, after having added a bacco. Atchison, Wire, Metropolitan and will remain tight for many years, owing to mass of false and perjured testimony. He, codicil to his will which he had prepared Brooklyn Rapid Transit. He says that at pints. This is not true of natural gas, as | nrst time how he conceived and executed

married her and built upon her a mythical lineage, proving that she was the descendant of one of the noblest families of Spain and the sole heir to the Peralta land grant of Arizona. He tells how he searched the archives of Spain and forged and stole ancient documents; how he and his wife were received by royal and noble families, and how he built, document by document, an absolutely perfect title to millions. His confession is most remarkable. It is as follows: "I am of Scotch-Welsh antecedents with a traditional Spanish extraction in the remote generations. I was reared in Henry real estate office in St. Louis. The plan to secure the Peralta grant and defraud the government out of land valued at \$100,000,000 was not conceived in a day. It was the renearly a score of years. At first the stake was small, but it grew and grew in magnitude until even I sometimes was appalled at the thought of the possibilities. I was playing a game which to win meant greater wealth than that of a Gould or a Vanderbilt. My hand constantly gained strength, noted men pleaded my cause and unlimited capital was at my command. My opponent was the government, and I baffled its agents at every turn. Gradually I became absolutely confident of success. As I neared the verge of triumph I was exultant and sure. the very moment of my downfall I found me out, and as in the twinkling of an

courts doom me to a prison cell. CRIME SUGGESTED. "The first I ever knew of the Peralta grant was when Dr. George M. Willing walked lous proportions in Arizona and wanted me to take hold of it. After a number of interviews I decided to give my whole time

to the matter. "I left immediately, with scarcely any money and without preparations, for California. Then I received a letter from Mrs. Willing reciting the death of her husband and proposing that I resume the grant matter. The contest between Jay Gould and the Southern Pacific Railroad was then at its height. The Southern Pacific right of way as surveyed ran through the Peralta grant. I went to Huntington, Stanford and Crocker with the Willing title, and they advanced me money to trace its authenticity. went immediately to Arizona, and title was purely mythical. Becoming certain that Pinalto, the name given as the maker of the deed in the Willing claim. was a myth, I forged the documents necessary to shift the title into the Peralta family. Immediately the Peraltas became so numerous that I realized that a title in their names would never do. After considering the matter several months I decided to

again shift the title into some noble family of Spain that had become extinct. "I met a young Spanish girl. She was of splendid physique, elastic step and a superb dancer. She was at home in the water or on a horse and was an adept history of this child of nature and found tains remote from civilization. No one knew the history of her birth. Investigation only age. From a baby she had only Indian children for playmates. I became infatuated with her and also saw in her a possible heir to the Peralta grant. I induced her to accompany me and returned to San Fran-I made a satisfactory showing of a partial title (which I had forged with the aid of the Willing title) and John W. Mackay stood sponsor for me to go to Spain for the purpose of completing the title and determining of what lands the grant actually consisted. I had a guarantee of \$500 per month and earned additional money as a correspondent for San Francisco and New fork newspapers.

"In Spain I gained admittance to the archives under the pretext that I was huntng up newspaper stories. During many months I searched these archives and pondered over the thing. I found that the Peralta family was extinct and that the Peraltas in Arizona and Mexico were descendants of the servants of the family, who had taken the name of the house. THE PERALTA PORTRAITS.

"One day, as I was making the rounds of the curio shops I came across two ivory portraits of great excellence, evidently a husband and wife of Spanish nobility beonging to the period closing the eighteenth century. I purchased these pictures, and they were the foundation upon which I built pipes into the houses, because such pipes | the mythical superstructure that all but stood against the efforts of the government and the great expenditures of money to tear

Spain, I had legally married this Spanish beauty, having lived until then under a secret marriage agreement-that these portraits were of her great-grandparents. "Now the reader must understand that my investigations had proved that no grant existed, and there had been a noble family in Spain named Peralta that was now extinct. Therefore, with these two pictures I oushed aside the masses of forgeries that had accumulated around 'the Willing title,' ignored all the past theories and started out entirely anew. "First, I traced the history of the Peralta

amily and found that the name originated in a title Pera (a pear) alta (high) Peralta signifying a high pear. The family originated in conferring a dukedom upon one Enrique Carillo. Then I selected another defunct family named Silva and made my issue the hero of hese families and called him Silva de Per-

"Months of patient and weary labor followed. Step by step I forged and inserted nto the archives of Spain the lineage of this mythical hero. When I finished the records showed that Silva de Peralta was the great Ruy Gomez de Silva, through the fair Dona Ana de Mendoza, princess of Eboli, and was the fifth grandson of the first Duke of through his grandmother, and was the son of the Countess of Cordoba, having had conferred upon him by the King many nonorable titles. Among these was that of baron of Arizona, conferred by Philip V, Nov. 13. 1744, for valuable secret service rendered the government. With this title he was given a barony Dec. 20, 1748, by Fernando VI, consisting of the 12,500,000 acres of land in Arizona, which was included in the

'Now the lvory picture of the man I had

"With this start in my work of forgery I appear that a royal decree had been issued | rent May 13, 2758, giving him title to the land | Cm map and minute survey I inserted afterwards in the records of four different archives in Spain and Mexico. They can yet be found in their proper places. I inishment and perpetuation of the evidence ture rights of his son, Don Jesus Miguel Silva de Peralta, which was granted and

FORGED AN ENTIRE WILL "I then inserted in the records a will showing that Silva de Peralta died at the

age of 107 years, and bequeathed all his property to his only offspring, this mythi-"The will having been probated May 31,

1824, the son, Don Jesus Miguel Silva de Peralta, entered upon his estate, and remained in absolute possession until his death, April "I made the records show that in the

winter of '61 and '62 the second baron was

compelled to abandon Sonora on account of

the French invasion via Los Angeles and

San Francisco. In the meantime-May 1, 1822-he had married, and to him was born a daughter, who married Don Jose Ramon Carmen Maso y Castillo, Sept. 20, 1858. With this daughter and her husband, he set out upon his journey. They were delayed at the crossing near the Santa Ana river, near San Bernardino, Cal., by the excessive floods of that season, where there was born of the daughter a pair of twins, a girl and boy. The latter and mother dying, were buried in one coffin at San Salvador. The father proceeded en route to was christened Sofia Loreto Micalia Maso y Silva de Peralta. The second baron proceeded on to Spain, after Maso, his partner remaining in San Francisco. The wood valley, Mendocino county, California, about 160 miles up the coast from San Francisco, which was owned by himself and Maso. Maso went on to Spain, and died in \$1,000,000 mark, and during the last hundred arrived, and the second baron died in flights that have distinguished Sugar, Tosurviving lineal descendant. The partner died before the child reached the age of eight months, and the parties with whom | extravagantly exaggerated, it is not strange her lot was cast palmed her off upon a reputable Yolo county ranchero and town proprietor as an Indian waif at the age of years. No general interest was manifested in the mystery of her life until she reached the age of eighteen, when I became interested in her story. We were married, and, accidentally, I discovered her ancestry, "This was the mythical lineage I built for my Spanish bride. You may wonder how I was able to prove all these details that happened in this generation. I will tell you how. I had visited towns in California in which I laid the early history of my wife. I talked with old settlers and found that county, Missouri. After the war I opened a | there had been these incidents in the past, and then I built the story of my wife to conform with what I had been told. An old rancher would tell me about a stranger who had gone through that part of the country in a certain year and about his wife dying. I would try and fit my story to this circumstance, and if I succeeded I had a witness who would go on the stand and swear to the facts.

"Then, too, it was not so difficult to change ancient records. All that was necessary was to add a son or daughter to families whose last descendant had died several generations prior to the time I did my work then marry the son and daughter and I had connected the families and started the line-

"It was easy to slip out pages and insert gave no thought to failure. But my sins | papers in the records of the archives, because I was given the greatest liberty in eye I saw the millions which had seemed al- | my work. Patience was required in the task, ready in my grasp fade away, and heard the and I possessed that quality in abundance. CREATED A PAIR OF TWINS.

While in Spain and after I had built wife should give birth to twins, as her mother had done. However, we were blessed to relate, five years later my wife gave birth to as fine a pair of twins as ever lived. "After finishing my work in Spain I returned to this country, and stuffed the

archives of the church at San Bernardino, Cal., but not in the manner the government claimed. Then I went to Mexico and completed my work, marrying the first baron of Arizona into a Spanish noble family liv-

took the rest of some three weeks to allow there, after much patient research and a found this portion of the archi--- fairly 'off his feet,' certifying with zeal find, which went forward to ie the world and set at naught all critic much that my supporters declared that the of prosperous and thrifty farmers and megovernment would be compelled to confirm the grant in the Supreme Court regardless of what the lower court should, would or could do. Thus, 'not a farthing for corrup-

tion,' was the motto. "During all this time I never had an accomplice. I did my work absolutely alone, therefore there could not possibly have existed ground for a charge of conspiracy to dence introduced by the government to that | tody of the treasurer of Montana, not turned with rod, gun or lariat. I inquired into the | end for the purpose of conviction was faise. "Collis P. Huntington said: 'While I have that she had been reared from her earliest | not entered into the details of the title, I | own them, but it has falled in sundry efforts Charles Crocker, who examined into

thoroughly, believed in it, and I shall do all "Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll said: 'I have not examined into the matter as carefully your wife is entitled to that property-sne is a charming woman and deserves to suc-Come to my office and make your headquarters; you are more than welcome. And at another time he said: 'Yes, if it will be of any advantage to you, elect me pres-

ident of your company. for a tract of land here in New York I would consider it unimpeachable; as it is there is so much politics in the matter that I cannot just say what will be the outcome yet I find a perfect title in this woman Mrs. Reavis.

"John W. Mackay said: 'I consider that Mrs. Reavis has as good title to that immense property as I have to this hat I | the matter was dropped. hold in my hand, and I paid my own money "My conscience was appeased by having constantly in mind a charitable purpose the end, having planned to establish a great institution wherein the poor should be fostered with education free.'

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Speculation Rampant and the Con-

New York Letter in Chicago Post. Wall-street conservatives have been viewing the later developments in the craze for the multiplication of so-called "trust securmate investments. Men and women of all It is, however, a tribute to the high chardegrees of age and experience are taking their money out of safe things and investing in wild-cat, or, at least, rankly speculative properties, and the conservatives feel the time has arrived for a campaign of self-protection. They do not want the public to "get stuck" to such an extent as to turn popular sentiment against "the street" when the awakening comes, as they are sure it will come one of these not far

couragement of new enterprises. They are making the distinction between good and doubtful collateral more clearly defined day by day. The list of things they will not touch is lengthening with the setting of every sun. There is plenty of money to be had in New York for every legitimate purpose, but the money lenders are shortening sail in many quarters where only the sharpened sense of excessive caution, suspicion or distrust could detect the fainest signs of langer. Not only are doubtful securities being turned down, but barriers are being quietly raised against the men who deal in them beyond the limits of absolute safety. No stock exchange or commission house can do business these days without taking and the test of expert examination, but it will not do for many of them to show partiality as if to show contempt for my opinion of for that line if they expect to retain the confidence of the bankers and individual money lenders who infest the Wall-street district. As for the specialties in trust and other speculative novelties, they are already although many of them do no know it, and others who do know it strong enough at this stage of the boom to be recklessly independent of such trifling obtained in the curio shop I called Silva de considerations as the favor of the men in Peralta, baron of Arizona. I made it appear charge of the strong boxes. They have realcharge of the strong boxes. They have real-

eret' service during the Mexican inquisition, current, and honestly feel that nothing because it was easier simply to specify 'se- | short of a financial cataclysm can shake eret' service than go into the details of his | them. They scoff at criticism and lightly remythical doings and also because I wanted | fer to doubters as croakers and stranded philosophers, jealous of those who had the judgment and courage to bet on their counfurther stuffed the archives and made it try's prosperity and get out into the cur-

On the surface the men who plunge ahead and electing a monument, upon the face of as though the boom had no limit and the which was etched a map of the grant. This | market no top except the blue sky have the best of the argument. Everybody is making money. Every man who puts down a dollar takes up two. Some take up \$10; some a hundred. For months it has been what John serted another forged document showing | B. Lyon, once a famous Board of Trade that on the 26th of August, 1778, Charles III | plunger, would call an ideal market, straight issued a mandatory confirmatory order up without a single blanked "healthy reacgranting absolute and perpetual possession. | tion." John Lyon would have made \$10,000,000 And on the 2d day of August, 1787, the baron | in such a market. It was the "healthy reacbegan a suit in Chancilleria for the estab- | tions" that affected him. Stories that would be incredible were they not well vouched for of the legitimacy, nobility and primogeni- are heard in every broker's office of bewildering winnings by gambiers who nai the nerve to throw caution to the winds and issued Aug. 31 in Testemonio, constituting plunge with fatalistic confidence - blind conclusive evidence in all matters therein

A man with one of his arms in a sling fropped into a Broad street office the other day and, drawing a roll of bills from his trousers pocket, asked a member of the firm to count out \$10,000, which he wanted to Geposit as additional margin on a trade. "It's pretty risky to carry that big bunch of money." remarked the broker.

'Humph!" replied the customer, "that's nothing, just put your hand in my inside vest pocket and count what you will find there. What he found there was a flat package of twelve \$10,000 bills-\$120,600. The customer contributed the additional information that he had \$350,000 locked up in a safety depos't vault and as much more in the shape of paper profits in open trades.

"I hardly knew the man," said the broker in relating the circumstance, "but have been told he was organist at Vanderbilt's church up to within a year or two.' Tales of out-of-town speculative wonders are also plentiful. Wall street is hearing a good deal about the bewildering career of Washington plunger of the name of James L. White. Some years ago White cleaned \$100,000 or such a matter in a timber-land trade in Michigan, where he was doing a prosperous lumber business. Shortly thereafter he turned up in Chicago, and for several months was a familiar figure about the offices of the Board of Trade private-wire houses. He did not last long, and three or four years ago he landed at a desk in one of the departments in Washington. He fooled around among the bucket-shops at odd times, and with varying success, but about three years ago he struck a streak o luck which has never left him. He rolled an original \$250 into \$50,000 the first year, and then shifted his play to the "regular houses. Last December he crossed the Cadiz, Spain, of a contagion, as soon as he days has been in for big money on the dizzy

> Saturday's \$1,850,000. ries of amazing winnings, many of them abundantly authenticated and many more that the attitude of the grim conservatives of the financial world should fail to attract attention for the moment. Later on their influence may be felt-will, of course, be felt-but just now they hardly count with the multitude. The promoters and consolidators realize the change that is taking place in the temperature of lower Manhattan island. Whereas a few months ago they found plenty of encouragement for laudable and skepticism. Their projects, if considered at all, are subjected to merciless scrutiny, and the speculative element is strictly eliminated. That makes it hard for the promoter, and many a promising scheme is dying to-day from black frost which only lately seemed ripe for millions in quick

> It is no more trouble now than it was ninety days since to capitalize rainbows and moonbeams for \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 or \$500,000,600, but the bother is in finding people to put in the actual cash necessary to float the chromo certificates. Inability to get hold of a few casual thousands while waiting for the millions to materialize that are in sight are sending promoters by the score from the Wadorf-Astoria to 20cent beds in D. O. Mills's tavern and to renewed acquaintanceship with the frugal

Before the trust-building craze attained the acute form that was reached about the beginning of last winter it was not difficult to gold-brick capitalists out of money on a showing of orders for goods that would tax productive capacity for years ahead. Now flinted-hearted money-bags insist on knowing the extent and degree of responsibility attaching to these orders-whether they repup the lineage about my wife, I conceived | resent real substance or are the riotous invention of a resurrected Canadian bill. More than a suspicion exists that some of the recently organized industrial trusts which show enormous paper profits, or stupendous orders from American and other world cities, border on the fraudulent-that they with no issue, so I adopted a pair of twins, are, to say the least, not beyond the embry-a boy and a girl. The girl died, but, strange otic speculative stage. Yet the public is expected to and does take the securities at

absurd prices.

A FORTUNE UNCLAIMED. Montana "Boodle" for Which No Owner Dares to Appear.

A fortune of \$30,000, in thirty bills of the denomination of \$1,000, is in the hands of the state treasurer of Montana, quietly awaiting the arrival of a claimant who can prove his title clear. This is not wealth "beyond the dreams of avarice," but is a greater fortune than the average citizen can hope to possess, no matter how hard he strives. Fifty years ago there were prosperous States not a dozen of whose citizens owned as much as \$30,000. To-day there are millions chanics who are esteemed well-to-do, whose sons and daughters are being liberally educated, but whose entire estates are not worth \$6,000. The citizen who, in the productive period of his life, can lay by \$500 a year is especially favored of fortune. would require a great many years with his savings safely invested to pile up \$30,000. And yet there are those thirty bills, each good for \$1,000 in gold, lying idle in the cusinto the public exchequer, because the State does not own them. It not only does not It knows the man from whose hands the money came into its possession, but he says t is not his, and he cannot prove that he

got it in the way he says he die When the long and bitter senatorial fight was on, a few weeks ago, a legislator charged that an attempt had been made to buy his vote and that of two other members for \$10,000 each. This virtuous statesman declared that the attempted bribery was in the interest of Clark, the multi-millionaire candidate who finally carried off the prize and is senator-elect to the Fiftysixth Congress. Of course there was an investigation, at which the member produced the \$30,000, declaring that he had taken it in order to entrap the Clark party. One of the other two who were to divide the pile confirmed the statement, but the third gave a total and emphatic denial. Then the grand jury took a hand in the inquiry, but failed to indict for lack of evidence. And there

But the money was still on hand. Mr Clark declared that it did not belong and never had belonged to him. Of course he could not receive it. His theory was that his opponent had furnished the \$30,000 to put up a "job" on him. The member who turned in the wad could not take it back without virtually confirming Clark's ex-

planation The salary of a senator for a full term of six years is \$30,000. The net savings of the average senator for six years are not more than \$5,000. Supposing to have come from one of the candidates -and that is an inevitable conclusion-what besides corruption is the significance of the hundred times as a disgrace to the country, but it is nothing of the kind. It is a scandalous affair and would brand the guilty party with infamy, if he could be identified, but it does not touch the honor of the Nation. acter of the United States Senate. The wisest and best of our statesmen aspire to a seat in that body, as the goal of an honorable ambition. But men whose only influence is cash crave that honor, and are willing to sacrifice fortunes to attain it.

Manila's Insect Pests.

The mosquitoes congregate around our camp at night by the thousands," writes George C. Nichols, to folks in Girard, "My hands and face are literally covered with lumps. I always imagined that New Jersey was the headquarters for the little pests but Manila has deprived that neck of the woods of all such honors. And ants-gee whiz! they are here by the millions; red ants with jaws like crocodiles, black ants with a stinger sharper than any bee that ever manufactured honey, brown ants, gray ants, ants with wings and ants with nothing but a determination to make life miserable for a soldier. They build nests in your hair, pull your crawl over your shirt, and, they get in your shoes, torture you in daytime, sleep with you at night and eat with you at dinner time. Why, as I write a couple are crawling over this very page, ants. So you see soldiering in the Philip-

Same Reason.

pines is no snap.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. "I wonder," said the literary editor, "why some of these Wall street chromes are called securities." "It is on the same principle," replied the dramatic critic. plays which won't draw are called attrac-